Africa. Mr. STANLEY, the New York Herald's explorer of Africa, has written back that he has made some valuable discoveries in the Rufigi river. He has found in it two navigable channels, and as it crosses the main route of the slave trade a steam launch at the crossing would break up the slave trade. Besides this humane object, much in the interests of commerce may be accomplished by navigating the Rufigi.

It is all very well to talk about stopping the slave trade. It is now fashionable, and may win favor with the anti-slavery enthusiasts. But the practice of enslaving Africans can never be stopped until the people of Africa are civilized. The Africans of \* this country colonized there would do more than all the nations put together in the way of improving Africa. Let the philanthropists turn their attention to their colonization for this object. It will be far better than smashing up a few dows in the Indian ocean and scattering a few caravans on the

coast. The truth is we have a question at home concerning Africans and ourselves far more important to our nation than the slave trade amongst the barbarians of Africa. It would be well to consider this home question a little more, and that in Africa a little less.

The Freedmen's Savings Bank.

It is discouraging to the freedmen that every report concerning the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank makes its condition worse than it was made by the last preceding report. At first it would pay all depositors, then it would pay ninety per cent., and so on down, till now Mr. CRESWELL has no hope that it will pay more than forty per cent. We hope the depositors may get that

The Radical press cut up " high jinks ' not long ago when we delicately hinted that the management of this bank had not been of the best, and threw up the Dollar Bank, of this city, to us. Well, one badly managed bank is not the less pernicious because there is another; but the Dollar Bank was solitary and alone. It had no branches to carry along people of other cities in its losses. Everybody here knew it, and traded with it with open eyes. The Freedmen's Bank had its headquarters in Washington, and the bad management there fell upon the innocent depositors here. It is said that the branch bank here was well conducted, and its affairs were straight; but it was required to send fell a prey to the rings. The result is that stand as I proceed. the depositors here have to share with all depositors, and their money is taken to pay them. This is hard. It is a bad affair.

The negro sees that he is a great sufferer from being taken too much care of. He has learned a lesson, and that is: That it is not safe to trust his money in the hands of those who make the most fuss about his "civil rights." The case brings up the fable of the crow and the fox. The unfortunate crow held in her mouth a tempting piece of cheese, which the fox coveted. He imporments for her symmetry of shape and lovely color. Overcome by the ingenious flattery of so nice a fellow, she opened wide her mouth to pour forth her voice, when the cheese was dropped, and the fox ran off with it. So when the freedman is about again to give his money over to the artful we conjecture that he sees how it is now.

The prince of "horror"-makers styles GARLAND the "Pseudo Governor" of Arkansas. He seems to turn out a "better counterfeit" than SMITH, the Radical.

SUIT AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES .-Joseph Shepherd, who was tried about a year ago in the Corporation Court of this city for perjury, for swearing that his brother, George Shepherd, was drowned whilst fish ing on the Potomac river, and who was acquitted, has brought suit in Richmond against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York; the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, to recover \$5,000, the amount insured on his brother's life.

At the time Shepherd was acquitted application was made by him for letters of administration on his brother's estate, which Judge Lowe refused on the ground that his brother's death was not sufficiently proved. Alexandria Gazette, 18th.

THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER .- A Republican of Wheeling writes to the Intelligencer of that city from Louisiana as follows:

"The South, being cursed with carpetbaggers, cannot pay the West for the pro-duce. The West, in turn, baying lost its market, cannot purchase the glass, iron, nails, wagons, etc., manufactured by Wheeling and Pittsburgh, thereby causing a suspension of those manufactories and consequent suffering among operatives and their families. And when a man who is able and willing to work, and cannot obtain employment, goes home to find his children crying for food, that man is made desperate; and that's what is the matter."

OLD VIRGINIA .- In the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church, held yesterday, Dr. Curry, in recommending an appropriation to further the missionary work in Virginia, said there was an exodus in the Old Dominion. The old families are rapidly disappearing, and "there were those present who would see Virginia as much of a northern State as New York." This would be a singular but not an improbable result of the war .- New York Herald.

[This Dr. Curry is a northern Methodist preacher.]

Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, it is said, will soon take up his residence in Baltimore. The Bishop was formerly pastor of the old St. Peter's (Protestant Episcopal) church, in that city.

A VIRGINIAN IN DISTRESS IN LOUISVILLE. Mr. J. D. Keister stated that he left his home in Virginia in the year 1868, and went with his family to Kansas City. At the time of his arrival in that city he had with him about \$10,000, which amount he invested in what he considered to be a safe business. For a time he met with success, and was happy and contented in his new home. In 1869 he was accidentally wounded in the right leg, and from the effect of the wound was confined

to his bed for two years. From this time the iron hand of adversity seemed always pressing him down. By speculating he lost all his money. In January last he was called to mourn the loss of a therefore follows that the only means by citizens, and shall be subject to like punfaithful and dutiful wife, one that had been loyal to him through the dark days of ad- amendment was to pass such a law as that every kind, and none other." And the to uraged and depressed in spirits, he determined to leave Kansas City and seek his home in Virginia. With the assistance of the magnanimous people of Kansas City who knew his history he has been enabled with the remnants of his family to reach Louisville. He arrived in this city with but little. versity as well as when his pathway in life which we have seen was passed, declaring seventeenth section does provide "That

JUDGE BALLARD'S VIEWS.

THE PETERSBURG ELECTION

CASES.

CHARGE UPON THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF LOUISVILLE IN ENFORCE-MENT CASES.

offence against the United States for a per-We publish below the full text of Judge son or officer who is charged with the duty Ballard's recent charge to the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court at Louisville in response to a series of questions asked

him by that body : UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. On the 45th instant the grand jury through their foreman, presented to the

court the following paper: The attorney for the United States having called our attention to an act of Congress approved May 31.1870. entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes"; and also to an act of Congress approved February 28, 1871, entitled "An act to amend an act approved May 31, 1870," entitled as above, we desire a further charge on the following questions—to wit:

First. Is it an offence against the United States America for any person within any State, by measured thre is, or of threats depriving a person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands, or other property, or by briberry, to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate any person from exacting any person exacting any person from exacting any person from exacting any person from exacting any person exacting any person from exacting any person person exacting any person exacting any person exacting any perso bribery, to prevent miner; any person from exercising, or in exercising the right of suffrage, if such person be a person to whom the right of suffrage is secured by the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the said . Is it an offence against the said Unite

States for two or more persons to conspire together to deprive any citizen of the right to vote on account of his race?

Third, is it as offence against the said United States for two or more persons to conspire togethe son from exercising, or in exercising the right of suffrage on account of his race?

Fourth, is it an offence against the said United

suffrage on account of his race?

Fourth. Is it an offence against the said United States for any person to assault a citizen because he have exercised the right to vote, provided the violence was on account of his race?

Fifth. Is it an offence against the said United States for two or more persons to conspire to gether to prevent any citizen of the United States from e giging in the occupation or bushless of a freeman, or in exercising the right of a freeman?

Sixth. Is it an offence of which this court has jurisdiction for any person or persons, or combinations of persons, by force, bribery, threats, or intimidation, to finder, delay, prevent, or obstruct, say person, on account of his race or color, from voting at an election by the people in this state, such person being otherwise qualified under the law to vote?

J B. Engil h. foreman; Andrew Cowan, Thomas F. Satterfield, A. G. Chew. William Roberts, John W. Stockton, J. B. Walker, Gardner. B. Porch, R. G. Jeter, Samuel W. Wood, Alfred Barris, Jr., John Breidenthal, John Hughes, R. E. Griastead. W. B. Pegram, On this day, October 19, 1874, Judge Bal

response: It is not necessary that I should answer separately each of the questions propounded to me by the grand jury. The first, second, third, fourth, and sixth questions relate substantially to the same subject matter, and therefore one general answer may be made to all of them. The fifth question requires a separate consideration.

lard made to the grand jury the following

The answer to the five questions first above mentioned is-Yes; but this answer, so far as it applies to the first question, requires a the money it held to Washington, where it slight modification, which you will under-

The fourteenth amendment to the Const tution of the United States among other things provides that "All persons born or naturalized in the United S ates, and su' ject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.'

The fifteenth amendment provides that : First. "The right of cit zens of the U. ited State or vote shall not be abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or pre-location condition of servitude."

Second, "The Congress shall have power to en-

orce this article by appropriate legislation." At the time of the adoption of this amendment the Constitution of Kentucky provided in respect to voting which can claim to be tuned her to sing, paying her many compli- as one qualification of a voter that he should derived from the United States is the right be a free white male. This constitution has not to be hindered, obstructed, or monever been altered by the people of the State. lested in voting, or for having voted, on ac-The qualification above referred to remains count of race, color, or previous condition in terms a part of the Constitution of the of servitude, and it is this right only which State to this hour. If it has been changed, the change has been wrought either by force read this section as if these words were inof the amendments to the Constitution of the United States above mentioned, or by force ing, and obstructing of the citizen from voof the set of Congress of May 31, 1870, flatterer let him remember this fable. But passed to enforce them. It is not material to which of these sources the change is traced. It is sufficient that it must be traced to one or the other. In those States whose constitutions and laws at the time of 'the adoption of the fifteenth amendment accorded to citizens of the United States more an offence against the United tion. the right to vote irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, the amendment has no operation either is prevented from voting on account are rights and privileges granted or secured except so far as it guarantees that such States of his race or color, this preventing is cogshall not hereafter abridge the right; but in nizable by the United States, and is a crime other than the right of the citizen to vote, Kentucky and the other States whose constitutions and laws did and do still in terms abridge or deny the right of such citizens the right to vote on account of their color, it seems to me that the right of such citizens to vote is derived directly from the United should such an attempt be made it cannot be States, or from the United States and the States combined, and not from the States tion which the Constitution and the acts of States—among them two justices of the Su- the United States to vote irrespective of race granted by the Constitution of the United preme Court-derive the right immediately rom the fifteenth amendment. I am, myself, inclined to take the same view; but, in

> the act of Congress - passed to enforce the amendment-than to the amendment itself. The amendment in effect declares that the violation of said sections, shall be punished any person or number of persons, can in no right of citizens to vote snall not be abridged by a State on account of color, race, or pre- attached to said felonies, crime, and misdevious condition of servitude. As the right to vote is not a natural right, but is accord- the offence may be committed." If by this ing to the theory of all our constitutions, a is meant that if any person or persons shall, franchise conferred on the individual by so- in hindering any citizen from voting on acciety, it is certainly difficult to derive it from | count of race, color, or previous condition the constitutional declaration that no State of servitude, commit some crime which is not shall abridge it on account of color or race. We have, however, seen that this declaration is accompanied by the further declaration that Congress shall have power to enforce i by appropriate legislation. Now Congress, in pursuance of the power here conferred, has, in the first section of the act referred to in your interrogatories, expressly declared "That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to tute the higher crimes, such as murder, vote at any election of the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled It certainly is just as competent for Conand allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitu- prescribes a punishment for any act it will tion, law, custom, usage, or regulation of not be disputed that it may do so either by any State \* \* \* to the contrary no!- specifically naming the punishment, or by withstanding." You perceive that the right | declaring that the act shall be followed by of the citizens of the United States to vote, the same punishment as is attached to such irrespective of race, color, or previous con- acts by the laws of the State in which the dition of servitude, is here expressly given, act is done. Such legislation is not at all and I repeat, that if the right cannot be derived from the fifteenth amendment itself, it legislation which has, I believe, been unicertainly is derivable from the statute. Whether it is derived from one source or the other it is equally secure, since the Constitution of the United States elsewhere provides that "This Constitution and the laws of the

thing in the constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Taking, then, the United States for two or more to coneither view, the right of colored citizens of the United States to vote in this State is de- in the occupation or business of a freeman, rived from the United States-or, rather, or in exercising the rights of a freeman." from the United States and the States com- The sixteenth section of the act of May 31 bined-and not from the State alone. Con- 1870, does declare that all persons within gress could not act directly on the States and the jurisdiction of the United States shall compel them to change their constitutions so have the same right in every State \* \*

that the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the State, irrespective of by appropriate legislation. But the absolute right of citizens of the States to vote is not secured by the Constitution. It is only the right to vote, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude which is ecured; and it is only this right which is granted and protected, or which could be granted or protected, by act of Congress. Now, turning to the act of Congress, I

emark that the second section makes it an

of furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform a prerequisite to voting to refuse to allow a citizen of the United States to perform such a prerequisite on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The third section makes It an offence for a judge of election wrongfully to refuse o allow a citizen to vote on account of his color who has offered to perform such prerequisite, and who, at the time of offering to vote, presents to the judge "his affidavit stating such offer, and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act"; but it is no affence, as the law now stands, for a judge of election to refuse to allow a citizen to vote even on account of his color, unless such citizen has offered to perform some prerequisite to voting and been refused. The lifth section makes it a crime for any person to "prevent, hinder, conrol, or intimidate, or attempt to prevent, binder, control, or intimidate any citizen of the United States from exercising the right of suffrage," on account of his color. means of bribery, threats, or threats of de priving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands, or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or conructs for labor, or by threats of violence to imself or family." The sixth section makes it a crime for "two or more persons to conspire to commit any of the above offences," or "to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or the laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same." Among the rights secured by the Constitution or the laws of the United States is the right to vote irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and, therefore, it is a crime for two or more persons to conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen on account of his race or color from voting or for having voted. It is probable that the right to vote, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, is the only right which was in the mind of Congress when this act was passed; but as the language of the statute is comprehensive - "any right or privilege granted or secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States"-we may hereafter inquire whether or not there is any other right so grapted or secured the invasion of which is punished by the statute.

The fourth section, in terms, makes it a crime for "any person, by force, bribery threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, or from confederating with others to hinder or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote, or from voting at any election.' You will observe that the element of race color, or previous condition of servitude is not one of the ingredients of the crime defined by the language of this section. But I am of the opinion that these words were inadvertantly omitted. The general right of citizens to vote is not derived from the United States, but from the States; it therefore belongs to the States, and not the United States, to protect the right. The only right Congress can protect. It follows that we must serted in it; that is, the preventing, hinderting, intended to be punished, is a preventing, States to prevent a black man from voting than it is to prevent a white man, but if under the statute to which I have been directing your attention. It is true, it was hardly contemplated that any attempt would anywhere be made to exclude white men from voting on account of their color; but denied that they, too, may claim the protec-

or color. The seventh section provides "that if in the act of violating any provision of either my opinion, it is easier to trace the right to of the two preceding sections any other felony, crime, or misdemeanor, shall be committed, the offender, on conviction of such for the same with such punishments as are meanors, by the laws of the State in which specifically described in the fifth and sixth sections, but which is defined in the common law and statutes of the several States, he and they shall be deemed guilty of a crime against the United States, I am not prepared to say that the guilt may not be inquired into here. Indeed, it is easy to conceive of one being prevented from voting on account of his race or color by means of those acts which constishooting with intent to kill, and the like, as by bribery or the other means more directly contemplated in the fifth and sixth sections. gress to provide for the preventing by the use of one means as of another, and when it formly applied to the forts, arsenals, and other places over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States by the States, and I am not aware that the validity of such legislation has ever been questioned.

United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof \* \* \* \* shall be the supreme law of the land, \* \* \* \* anywhich attempts to make it a crime against spire "to prevent any citizen from engaging

as not to abridge the right of citizens to to make and enforce contracts, to sue, vote on account of color, nor could it com- \* \* and to the full and equal benefit of pel them to pass laws to protect the citizen all laws and proceedings for the security of in his right to vote irrespective of color. It persons and property as is enjoyed by white which Congress could effectually enforce the ishment, pains, penalties, and exactions of knew his history he has been enabled with the remnants of his family to reach Louishille. He arrived in this city with but little money, and, having no acquaintances here, he directed his steps toward the Mayor's office, who referred him to the station-bouse,—Courier-Journal.

The principle is almost axiomatic that it belongs to the government which creates or punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed granted by it or persons acting under its authority.

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The principle is almost axiomatic that it belongs to the government which creates or punishment, pains, or penalties on account to such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed granted by it or persons acting under its authority.

The principle is almost axiomatic that it belongs to the government which creates or punishment, pains, or penalties on account to found that the sixth section of the act of May 30, 1870, declares it to be a crime if the sixth section of the act of May 30, 1870, declares it to be a crime if the sixth section of the act of May 30, 1870, declares it to be a crime if the sixth section of the act of May 30, 1870, declares it to be a crime if the sixth section of the sation of such preserves and renews the color; two or more person, sconspire together to injure, oppress, threat-two intentions of the sixth section of the sation of the sixth section of the sixth

stitute a crime the deprivation must be untary service from them, may be held to stitute a crime the deprivation must be untary service from them, may be held to stitute a crime the deprivation be offences within the meaning of the comcolor, is derived from the United States, and under color of some law, statute, ordinance, therefore that Congress may protect the right regulation, or costom, and the dep. ivation must also be on account of the allenage, color, or race of the person who is so subjected ito deprivation. Now, there is no and, if you find that it has, you may present law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or cus- the parties found guilty, so that the question tom in this State which subjects, or attempts to subject, any inhabitant to the deprivation of any of the enumerated rights; and I suppose there is no instance in which any person, under pretence or color of any such law or custom, has subjected any inhabitant to the deprivation of any such right on account of his race or color, or on any other account. The outrages and crimes which so abound in the State have not been committed under the color of law or custom, but have sprung from a most wicked, depraved, and lawless spirit. If it be assumed that many of them have been directed against colored people because of their race, still, as they have not been committed under color of some law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom,

they are not crimes under the statute which we have been considering. These sections of the statute were undoubtedly passed to enforce the guarantee supposed to be contained in the last clause of the first paragraph of the fourteenth amendment. This clause declares, " nor (shall any State) deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." It was assumed by Congress that there might be in some State laws which subject some inhabitants to different protection from others, and these denunciations of the seventeenth section are manifestly directed against those who attempt to enforce such laws. They are, I repeat, not at all directed against persons who commit crimes under the influence of ill-will, batred, revenge, or other motive which ordinarily induces crime. Whether or not Congress might have passed a more comprehensive statute it is hardly proper to inquire in this place, but I am in clined to think that when a State, in its laws or in its judicial tribupals, denies to some persons within its jurisdiction protection which it accords to others, Congress may, under the express power conferred upon to enforce all the provisions the fourteenth article of the Constitution, pass laws investing the courts of the United States with authority to give to all of its inhabitants equal protection; that is, to afford to those inhabitants to which the State gives the least protection the same protection in gives to those whom it protects most. But where neither the State laws nor the State courts make any distinction in the protection

which they give the inhabitants of a State. when the State laws and the State courts give the same protection to all, there is no ground for congressional legislation. There is in such cases no denial by the State of equal protection, and therefore no ground either in the clause of the fourteenth amendment, which we have been considering, or in any other clause of the Constitution, on which to base legislation looking to equal protection; or, I should rather say, there is n such case no authority in the courts of the United States to assume a jurisdiction under the laws passed, or which might be bassed, to meet the contingency of a State tenying "to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." I have now answered all the questions which you have propounded to me, but I

wish to add a few observations: This court has no jurisdiction, and Congress has not attempted to confer on it jurisdiction, to punish ordinary crimes, such as murder, arson, assault, batteries, whether committed against black or white persons when they are induced by the usual motives such as hatred, evil passions, revenge, which ordinarily provoke crime. It has jurisdic tion of such offences only when committed in places subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or when committed from the motive of depriving some person, on account of his race or color, of his righ to vote, as I have before pointed out.

It is impossible to maintain that a conspiracy of two or more persons to injure, beat, wound, or kill a white or black man, or that the actual injuring, beating, wounding, or killing of a white or black man by any person, or number of persons, whether in disguise or openly, on the public highway or on private premises, is a denial by the State to such white or black man of the hindering, or obstructing on account of the equal protection of its laws; and, therefore, voter's ruce, color, or previous condition of it is impossible to maintain that such crimes servitude. All other hinderings, obstruc- are offences against the United States within tions, or molestations of citizens in voting, or the meaning of the act of Congress passed for having voted, are within the exclusive April 20, 1871, to enforce the provisions of national House of Representatives, even if jurisdiction of the State. It is no the fourteenth amendment of the Constitu-

You will remember, I intimated in the beginning of this charge that, perhaps, there irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

If there are such rights, the sixth section of the act of Congress passed May 30, 1870, to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote, seems to denounce their infringement under the circumstances and in of Indiana, is much more likely to carry off the ways therein enumerated. But the the prize upon which Mr. Cox has set his Congress give to the right of all citizens of right to life and property is not a right States, and though it is in a certain sense thereby secured, it is secured only against deprivation by the United States or the State, and not against deprivation or spoliation by individuals. The killing of a person, or the unlawful taking of his property by conceivable sense be termed a deprivation of life or property by the United States or State, and therefore it cannot be held to be an offence within the meaning of the act

above mentioned. The thirteenth article of the Constiution declares that " neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdic-

tion." By this declaration the freedom of many slaves was announced, and the future enslavement of any person, white or black, is inhibited. The grant of freedom to the former slave, and the protection of both the white and the black race against enslavement or involuntary servitude, are derivable from this declaration. Whatever there is involved in this grant, or whatever is required to make effectual the protection here promised, may be assured by the United States upon the principles heretofore announced. But it will hardly be contended that conspiracy of two or more persons to beat, wound, or kill any person, white or black is a conspiracy to deprive him of any right granted or secured by this article. If it is, then there is scarcely any offence whatever, whether against white or black persons, or against their property, which may not be brought within the domain of Federal jurisdiction. I am not prepared for such a conclusion. 1 cannot admit that the mere emancipation of the black race, and the guarantee of both the white and black races against future enslavement, bave transferred

I am inclined to think that the rights granted and secured by the thirteenth amendment are not protected by any of the statutes heretofore mentioned. All the protection which the nature of the rights seems to require, and which Congress has thought proper to grant, is to be found in the act passed as far back as February 5, 1867, which gives the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus to every person who is restrained of his liberty contrary to the Constitution of the United States. I do not mean to say that Congress may not punish as a crime all attempts to reduce persons to slavery, or all attempts to exact from persons involuntary

deprivation of any right secured. To con- | reduce persons to slavery, of to exact invol prehensive language of this section. You may, therefore, inquire whether any such offence has been committed in this State, above suggested may be considered and dis-

posed of after full discussion in court. I shall not here enumerate the crimes and offences against the United States of which this court has jurisdiction, and touching which you may inquire. This was done in my charge to you at the opening of the court, and you have not, I am sure, forgotten that charge. I have herein mentioned some other offences of which you may also inquire. These would have been mentioned before had I supposed that any such crimes had been committed, or had the District Attorney suggested that he desired you to inquire respecting them. In the former charge your attention was called to all the statutes. and parts of statutes, defining offences against the United States, of which I then supposed you would require information.

been hastily formed; they have been arrived at after the fullest argument in open court and after the most careful consideration.

bave paralyzed its industries, and, besides archy or in some usurpation-scarcely less sympathized with their victims in their formost liberally; but I cannot derive from these or my conscience.

Let us exercise all authority conferred on us fully and fearlessly; but let us not, by attempting to exert an authority which is not conferred, excite hopes which cannot be realized, and create an antagonism which is sure to result in sympathy for the criminals whom we all long to see brought to punishment. Let us endeavor to concentrate public opinion against lawlessness, and especially against the cruel ruffians who, without any conceivable motive other than the promptings of a wicked and savage heart, pour out their vengeance on the unoffending blacks. Let us uphold and (in all proper ways) encourage the Governor and all other officers of this State in their endeavors to bring these criminals to justice; and let us hope that by thus heartily sustaining an authority which is undoubted and unquestioned we shall soon restore order throughout the State, and furnish the amplest security to persons of all classes and of all races.

your inquiries.

ARKANSAS. - The President, in alluding to Arkansas affairs to-day, stated that probably twenty precedents had been brought to his notice sustaining the right of the majority of the people of a State to adopt a new Conference of the people of a state to adopt a new Conference of the people of a state to adopt a new Conference of the people of a sta twenty precedents had been brought to his stitution not in accordance with the terms of the Constitution superseded. For this reason, and for the reason that Congress would soon meet and receive a report of a committee sent to investigate Arkansas affairs, he would take no action as matters now stood. The President will, however, consider it his duty to interfere to prevent any bloodshed or violent infraction of the peace .- Washington telegram-Baltimore Sun, 18th.

GENERAL BANKS AND THE SPEAKERSHIP. Special dispatch to the New York Times.] Boston, November 17 .- It is given out "as by authority" that General Banks is determined not to run for the speakership of the his friends should urge him strenuously, but will take his place on the floor, and fight on his own hook as an independent, ready to take a hand in whatever may suit him. He has some faith in a new party in the future, by the Constitution of the United States and will, Micawber-like, wait for "something to turn up."

> ing for the speakership of the House of Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress. Mr. Cox is a man of ability and character, but we are inclined to think that Mr. Kerr, edition. Perry on Trustees; new edition, 2 vols. Wharton's Law of Negligence; an entirely new work on this subject. Bennett's Fire Insurance Cases, vol. 3d. Dillon's Menicipal Corporation; new edition, 2 vols. Green's Criminal Digest. High on Legal Remeheart .- Washington Republican.

Charles W. Tankersly, late Speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives, was arrested here to-day at the instance of T. B.

Married, at St. Peter's cathedral, on the 4th is stant, by the Rev. Father Vendevyver, Mr. JOH TEIRNEY to Miss KATE HEFEREN; all Richmond, Va. New York and Baltimore papers please copy.

Died. Thursday at 4 o'clock A. M., aged about thirty years, MARY, wife of the late James Roane. Her runeral will take place on THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the Old Baptist church. Her friends and those of her brother-in-law, Peter Roane, are invited to attend.

Died, on the 19th, at ten minutes to 4 o'clock P.
M., Mrs. ELIZABETH HINES, relict of the late
John W. Hines, in the sixty-third year of her age.
Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully
invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of
her son-in-law, Charles L. Bruce, near Chelsea, on
SATURDAY MORNING at 12 o'clock.

CORNER MAIN AND THIRTEENTH STREETS. THIS BANK IS PREPARED TO OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRAY TIME OF SIGHT DRAFTS on all of the principal cities of Europe in sums to suit and at the lowest rates.

OC 21-1m JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

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A GENTS. — FIVE-DOLLAR STEELsized, and varnished, for the wall; 40x50 inches
large; shows from ocean to ocean; the whole United
states and Territories in a group; 1,000,000 places;
cost \$100,000; exclusive rights given agents; send
money for sample, and name your territory; one
hundred copies a day can be sold; large profits allowed to men and women.

JEWELLERS.

FALL OF 1874.

NOWLAN & CO., JEWELLERS, are receiving all of the latest novelties in fashiona-

and EAR-DROPS and pendant-winding WATCHES of all the

The opinions announced in my former charge, and those now announced, have not

In conclusion, let me say that all good men deplore the numerous outrages which have been committed in this State by lawless bands commonly known as kuklux, and which have been directed chiefly against colored people. These crimes have tarnished the fair name of the State. They the suffering they have inflicted on their victims, they have created a feeling of insecurity which affects our whole population. They have almost convinced the world that we are unfit to maintain a free government, and unless suppressed by lawful authority they must ultimately result in anto be deplored than the outrages themselves-adequate to deal with them. No man laments these wrongs more than I do. I mer condition of bondage, and I sympathize with them still. No man is more willing to exercise all power conferred on him for their protection than I am. To this end I have been inclined to construe the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed to enforce them. amendments of these laws a jurisdiction which they plainly do not conter. I cannot allow my sympathies to control my judgment

You will now retire and proceed with

The Hon. S. S. Cox is industriously work-

Mills & Co. for alleged default in payment of commissions due for the negotiation of bonds of the Ouchita Valley Railroad, of Arkansas, in New York .- Little Rock telegram in New York Herald. MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

FINANCIAL.

lowed to men and women.

LLOYD MAP COMPANY,
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Boman Gold Medallions; NECK-CHAINS, CROSSES BANDS. BROOCHES,

DIAMOND, SAPPHIRE, PEARL, and AMETHEST engagement and plain GOLD WEDDING-RINGS; FINE WATCHES-LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S REYcelebrated makers.

Many new and beautiful designs of BRIDAL SILVER, in cases, for presents.

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no 16

SPECIAL MOTICES. VICHY WA'TER

The best water known for dyspepsia. Only \$4 per dozen. For sale by

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS

KNIT WOOLLEN GOODS-Hoods

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!-

PLAID, PLAIN. STRIPED, SQUARE, and LONG SHAWLS in great variety; BROCHE, SQUARE, and LONG SHAWLS at all

prices;
BREAKFAST SHAWLS in great variety;
BLACK MERINO SQUARE and LONG SHAWLS
at thirty per cent. below regular prices.
For the largest and best-assorted stock of SHAWLS
LEVY BROTHERS.

GLOVES and MITTS for men, women, and chi

BUTCHER'S LINEN at 56c. per

BEADED GIMPS AND FRINGES

JET, CROCHET, SILK and STEEL BUTTONS all kinds of BRAIDs and BINDINGS, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

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BOULEVARD SKIRTS at \$1, \$1.25

The best MACHINE OIL and NEEDLES.

CARPET WARP-the best manufac-

tured-in all colors; BALE COTTON-YARN in all numbers from 4 to

BLEACHED KNITTING-COTTON in bales-all

UNBLEACHED KNITTING-COTTON, three, four, and five strands, at 40c, per pound, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

RUSSIA DIAPER, all linen, at \$1 apiece wort no 17

COTTON at 15, 16%, 20, and 25c.; FULL-WIDTH BLEACHED SHEETING at 28c. FULL-WIDTH BLEACHED SHEETING at 33c

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MOND, RETREAT, AND SUBBENDER AT APPO-MATTOX. By an Officer of the Rear-Guard. Price, \$1. HOLDEN WITH THE CORDS. By the author of

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BOARD.—MRS. A. K. PARKER, Valentine House, can accommodate several BOARD-ERS. Among her rooms are two of the most comfortable and commodious in the city. Apply at Valentine House, carner of Capitol, and Niath

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ME NUBIAS at 50c. worth 75c. at

LEVY BROTHERS'.

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yard worth 65c. at no 17

no 17

A large assortment of FURS.

Cans, Capes, Nubias, Breakfast-Shawls, Sontags, Wristlets, Infants' Bootees, Mitts, and LEVY BROTHERS'.

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SYCLE BROTHERS have just received their offering now greater bargains than ever.

SYCLE BROTHERS

fourth supply of WINTER GOODS. They are SPECIAL BARGAISS FOR THIS WEEK:

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SYRIAN COSTUME CLOTH at 25c. fully worth 40c. per yard; LAVELLA CLOTH at 30c. worth 50c.; CORDED POPLISS nearly a yard wide at 250

BLACK SILES at 85c.. \$1, \$1.25. \$1.85. \$1.50 \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3, and \$3.50 never sold for less than 50c. before All these goods have been bought at bankrupt COLORED SILKS at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. \$2, an sales, and are fifty per cent. below regular prices. \$2.25 per yard; STRIPED SILKS at 85c., 90c., \$1, \$1.10, and BLACK CACHEMERE at \$1.25 worth \$1.75; \$1.25 per vard;
FRENCH MERINOS and CASHMERES;
EMPRESS CLOTAS, SERGES, and SATINES;
DELAINES, TAMAISE, BOMBAZINES, and
ALPACAS;
MOHAIRS, BRILLIANTINES, and AUSTRA-BLACK CACHEMERE at \$1.50 worth \$2.25. A full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, in and

the latest styles, at lower prices than ever BLACK ALPACAS from 25c. up to \$1.26 per MOHAIRS, BRILLIANTINES, and AUSTRA-LIAN CREPE;
IRISH and FRENCH POPLINS and VELOURS;
BLACK and COLORED SILK VELVETS;
BLACK and COLORED VELVETKENS;
MOURNING DRESS GOODS—Vells. Handker-chiefs, and other articles for mourning—at
LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street.
A large stock of BLANKETS, at all prices, for
cribs, cradles, and beds.
1017 yard. We call special attention to the Princess Louisa BRAND at 40c. worth 50c. per yard;

PURE MOHAHE at 50c., never sold less that 70c before. DRESS GOODS we have the largest and best atsorted stock in the city;

Fifty more pieces LONDON SUITINGS at 12% worth 20c. per yard. These goods are nearly a yard wide and make up very stylish. STRIPED WASH-POPLINS at 12%c. worth one shilling per yard; beautiful assortment of DRESS GOODS at 20. 25, and 30c per yard, all of them worth 40

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND and 50c. : VESTINGS.—We call particular attention to our stock of CLOTHS. CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, SATINETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, and KERSEYS EMPRESS CLOTHS, DIAGONALS, SPEGES. SATTEENS: PURE SILK PONGEES in all the new shades: We show the largest, cheapest, and best-assorted took in the State. LEVY BROTHERS. Twenty pieces DEBAGE at 30c., would be thear tock in the State. LEVY BROTHERS. A large stock of FURS at great bargains, no 17 at 40c. per yard; TYCOON REPS, beautiful patterns, best quality at 20c. worth 30c.;

TRUNKS, SATCHELS, TRAVEL-LING-BAGS, VALISES, BASKETS, SHAWL-STRAPS, TRAVELLING-BLANKETS, and HAWLS, at LEVY BROTHERS'. Look at our FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS. ALL-WOOL PLAIDS at 30c. worth 50c.; Large stock of PLAIN and TWILLED FLAT-NELS in all colors and qualities; All-wool 33-inch-wide WHITE FLANNEL at SOILED CORSETS.-We have In CASSIMERES we have the best assortment in

large assortment of importers' samples of COR-SETS-at least two hundred pair-no two pair the city; Beautiful CASSIMERE for boys' wear at 40 and no 17 LEVY BROTHERS'. 50c. worth 75c. per yard; CASSIMERE for men's and boys' wear at 75c., \$1, DIAPER! DIAPER! DIAPER!! \$1 25, and \$1.50 per yard-all worth 50c. per

BIRD'S-EYE DIAPER, warranted pure linen, at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50c. per yard; RUSSIA DIAPER, pure linen, at \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, and \$3.50 for a piece of ten yards; COTTON DIAPER at \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2 yard more. WATERPROOFS in all colors at \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50 per yard; PLAIN and PLAID OPERA FLANNEL at 50c for a piece of ten yards; INDIA-RUBBER DIAPERS for infants; INDIA-RUBBER CLOTH, three-fourths and one yard wide, at LEVY BROTHERS'. The best SEWING-MACHINE OIL and NEE. worth 75c.; A large stock of handsome CLOAKINGS for ladies

and misses at greatly reduced prices;

50c. to \$1 per yard; BROWN and BLEACHED COTTONS, SHEET-INGS, SHIRTINGS, GINGHAMS, at market prices. We have just received and will sell at astonish-

TABLE . DAMASKS and FRUIT-CLOTHS from

ingly low prices 250 pair BLANKETS: We offer BLANKETS at \$2.75 worth \$4.50, at \$4 worth \$6, at \$5 worth \$8.50, at \$8 worth COLORED BLANKETS at \$1.50 per pair-would be a bargain at \$2.25.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS! for ladies and

misses-for young and old; Beautiful STRIPED REVERSIBLE SHAWLS for misses, two for \$1-would be cheap at \$2; REVERSIBLE STRIPED SHAWLS for ladies at \$1.50 worth \$3, at \$2.50 worth \$4.50; CACHEMERE, MERINO, and CLOTH SHAWLS very cheap. 150 sets of FURS, just opened, among which are fifty sets for children and misses at \$1.50, cheap at \$2.25;

CADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS 50 dozen TOWELS at 12%c. worth 20c.; A handsome assortment of LADIES' and MISSES' STRIPED HOSE, in the latest styles, from 25c. BUGLE TRIMMINGS and BUGLE BUTTONS-

BALMORAL and BOULEVARD SKIRTS at 75c.

#1.50, \$1 75, \$2. \$2.50, and \$3; BALMO: AL SKIRTS at 75 and \$5c., \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2; A large lot of Children's BALMORAL SKIRTS at 40c. worth 75c.; Ladies' KNIT LAMBS'-WOOL SKIRTS at \$3 worth \$5: CORSETS from 50c. to \$5 per pair; Another lot of LADIES' KID GAUNTLETS at 75c. worth \$1.50; The largest stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' BERLIN GLOVES in the city-spe-

CREPE VEILS from \$1 up to \$10 per plece; Large assortment of HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS; EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS:

EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SAIRTS,
CROCHET SACKS;
NUBLAS, in all the latest styles;
JEWELRY, BELTS.
SILK and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS and
LACE TRIMMINGS;
A large assortmen: of CARPETS and RUGS at
very low prices.
You had better call at once and secure the bargains offered at.
SYCLE BROTHERS. You had better call at once and secure the bar-gains offered at SYCLE BROTHERS'. 429 Broad street. between Fourth and Firth streets. no 14 (formerly Julius Sycle and Issac Sycle.)

EFFULL-WIDTH PILLOW-CASE FULL-WIDTH BLEACHED SHEETING at 33c. We have added to our stock 10-4 DAVOL SHEETING—the best manufactured; ANDROSCOGGIN, FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM, AUBURN, CABOT, BALLOU, A. A. BATES, and LONSDALE COTTON, at 12½c, per yard; BED-TICK from 10 to 35c. per yard—we call particular attention to our 25c. tick; CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS; CANTON FLANNELS, bleached and unbleached, at 12½, 16½, 20, 25, 30, 35. and 40c., at no 17 NOVEMBER 9, 1874. MORE NEW DRESS GOODS, IN EVERY

SHADE; SHAWLS, BEADED CLOAKS, &c. T. R. PRICE & CO. nave received within a day or two, and on the way BDACK ALPACAS at 30, 40, 50, and 60c., &c.; BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS-bargains;

NAVY-BLUE SERGES and DIAGONALS: GREEN and BROWN SERGES and DIAGONALS; CAMEL'S HAIR for Polonaises, &c. ; PLAIDS for children; SATTINES and POPLINS at 25 and 30c. to \$1; NEW STRIPED and other SHAWLS; BLACK LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS; Elegant BEADED CLOAKS, MOURNING CLOAKS; FELT and FLANNEL SKIRTS-embroidered; Ladies' MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS; Gentlemen's MERINO SHIRTS and DRAWERS; Boys' and girls' SHIRTS and DRAWERS; COTTON and WOOL HALF-HOSE; COTTON and WOOL LONG HOSE;

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it is more acceptable to the stomach and more, thority of the Lee family and of the Faculty of easily assimilated than any other oil. A fresh supply just received direct from News MEADE & BAKER, foundland. Importing Physicacist's 919 Main street

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SON is receiving her FAIL, and WINTER I ILLI
NERY, to which she invites the attention of he
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the liberal patronage extended her, and to open
merit a continuance of the same, as she is lends to
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OC 3.55 (Th3m

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FLAT DUTCH,
WHITE GLOBE, NORFOLK, SALTPETRE-PURE

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